

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR CONTROLLING A SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR
WITH PERMANENT MAGNETS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is in the field of control of a synchronous motor with permanent magnets. It relates, more particularly to an electronic device and to a method for controlling the same.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Synchronous motors with permanent magnets, such as stepping motors, hybrid motors or direct current motors with no commutating element, are currently well known and used to replace direct current motors with a commutating element, the latter having a relatively short lifetime because of friction generated on the commutating element itself by the carbon brushes.

In these motors with permanent magnets, an electronic phase switching circuit is necessary to replace the commutating element function. Since this type of motor is synchronous, the rotor speed is the same as that of the rotating stator field. However, when the commutating element is removed and replaced with an electronic circuit, it is necessary to determine the position of the rotor for the control logic to be able to perform the switching at the right time. This is usually achieved with Hall effect probes or optical sensors, which are also called direct sensors.

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This type of direct sensors has some drawbacks. First, their costs have a non-negligible impact on the whole cost of the motor. Second, the mounting thereof means that some space has to be especially provided for, not just for the sensors themselves, but also for the related electric connecting means.

5 Therefore, the assembly of such motors is much more complex and time consuming. Finally, the reliability of the system is thereby reduced.

Some existing systems propose to overcome these drawbacks and provide a method and/or a device for controlling a synchronous motor with a permanent magnet with no direct sensors. This is particularly disclosed in the US patent
10 No. 6,326,760 which describes a method and a device to determine the speed of the motor by measuring the induced voltages, in at least two phases, when the driving power in said phases is turned off. However, the method described here above has the following main drawback. Since the motor with variable
15 load cannot be reliably started by means of a closed loop working in function of the position, this method requires an open-loop starting algorithm for the motor to reach a speed level that is high enough to: 1) create a motion with sufficient kinetic energy to prevent the motor from being stopped by the load between two steps of the control algorithm and 2) generate induced voltages
20 with a sufficiently high magnitude to allow the rotor position to be determined and thus, the motor to be speed and/or torque controlled.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an electronic device and a method for controlling a synchronous motor with permanent magnets that do not suffer from the disadvantages described above. In particular with

the device and method according to the invention, it shall be possible to determine the position of the motor even at near-zero speeds. A near-zero speed means that even when the motor is blocked, for example because the generated torque is too low, successively turning on and off driving currents
5 will bring about an oscillating movement of the rotor around its rest position and thus produce induced voltages, which are high enough to allow to determine the position of the rotor. These and other problems are solved by the device and method as defined in the independent claims. Advantageous embodiments of the invention are given in the dependent claims.

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The invention is based on the idea to measure induced voltages with the highest possible sensitivity, to determine the rotor position and/or rotor speed from measured induced voltages and then to enter said determined rotor position and/or rotor speed into a state filter which delivers a filtered rotor
15 position and/or a filtered rotor speed that allow to control the power of each phase of the motor. The invention may be used for any synchronous motor be it a two-phase or multiple-phase, unipolar or bipolar motor controlled with or without pulse-width modulation.

20 The inventive method for controlling a synchronous permanent magnet multiple-phase motor, comprises the steps of:

- determining a frequency optimized in function of the characteristics of the motor, said optimized frequency being able to be made constant or variable depending on the status of the motor,
- 25 – controlling the drive current supplied to each motor phase by cutting it off totally or partially at said optimized frequency,

- virtually simultaneously measuring the induced voltages of at least two motor phases, when the power in said motor phases is turned off, with a sufficiently high sensitivity to be able to determine a rotational speed of the motor that is close to zero,
- 5 - sampling the measured induced voltages at said optimized frequency,
- determining the rotor position and/or the rotor speed from signals resulting from said samples,
- entering said determined rotor position and/or said determined rotor speed into a state filter which delivers a filtered rotor position and/or
- 10 a filtered rotor speed,
- adjusting the drive current as a function of said filtered rotor position and/or filtered rotor speed.

15 The electronic device according to the invention comprises:

- detection means, which are connected to the phases of the motor and deliver signals that represent induced voltages of motor phases, said detection means having a high enough gain to provide significant output signals even if the speed of the rotor is near-zero,
- 20 and
- a control circuit connected to said detection means and to the motor driver, which supplies driving currents to the motor, said control circuit comprising means for computing the position and/or the speed of the rotor from the output signals provided by said
- 25 detection means.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the invention are described in greater detail hereinafter relative to the attached schematic drawings.

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Figure 1 shows an example of drive currents which can be used to control a synchronous three-phase motor as well as the induced voltage generated in each of three phases by motor rotation,

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Figures 2a - 2c show different arrangements of the device according to the invention for controlling a synchronous three-phase motor with permanent magnets.

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DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 1 shows in a) an example of the drive current that can be used to control one phase of a synchronous three-phase motor and in b), c) and d) the induced voltages that can be measured in each respective phase when the motor is rotating and the current supply is turned off. There is a phase shift from one motor phase to the other between drive current pulses as well as between respective induced voltages. For a three-phase synchronous motor this phase shift is equal to 120° . In the example shown in figure 1, the drive current pulses have a positive value when the induced voltage is positive and a negative value when the latter is negative. This is valid for a positive torque only and when a negative torque is required, drive current pulses polarities are

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reversed. Besides, drive current pulses are present for a fraction of each half-period of the induced voltage waveform only. According to figure 1, this fraction is equal to 120° , starting 30° after the zero-crossing of curve b), and is followed by a time period during which the drive current is turned off. This
 5 turned-off period corresponds to a motor rotation angle of 60° . The frequency of the drive current pulses is chosen as a function of both the characteristics of the motor and its current status. After the drive current is turned off, for instance at time t_0 , there is a stabilization period δt after which the induced voltage in each motor phase is measured, for instance at time t_m . From these
 10 measured induced voltages the measured rotor position and rotor speed can be determined. By way of example, the rotor position in a two-axis system can be determined from the induced voltages measured in a three-phase synchronous motor using the following formulae:

$$15 \quad U_a = V_1$$

$$U_b = \frac{V_2 - V_3}{\sqrt{3}}$$

where U_a and U_b are two voltages proportional to the two components of the rotor position vector in said two-axis system (i.e. $\sqrt{U_a^2 + U_b^2}$ is proportional to
 20 the rotor speed) and V_1 , V_2 and V_3 are the measured induced voltages in the three motor phases, respectively. The rotor rotational speed may be advantageously determined by computing the square root of the sum of squares of all measured induced voltages V_1 to V_3 . It should be noted however that two measured induced voltages only are actually required since
 25 the third one can be determined using the equation $V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = 0$. Other methods, well known to those skilled in the art, may also be used such as

derivation of the determined position or calculation of the change in rotor position as a function of time.

The arrangements shown in figures 2a to 2c represent different options to connect the detection means 10 to the motor 1 depending on whether a neutral node N (figure 2b) is available or not. However, such a neutral node may be virtual as shown in figure 2b. In this latter case the virtual neutral node Nv is derived from an array of three resistors R, which are connected between respective phases A, B and C of the motor and said virtual neutral node.

Referring now to figure 2a we can see a synchronous motor 1, the three phases of which are driven by a motor driver 2. The device according to the invention, the reference number of which is 10, will be referred to as electronic means hereafter. Such electronic means 10 comprise detection means 3 and a control circuit 4. The detection means 3 comprise three high-gain differential amplifiers 31 to 33 and three analog-to-digital converters 34 to 36. Every differential amplifier has its two differential inputs connected each to one phase of the motor 1 so as to be able to measure the voltage difference between corresponding motor phases. The gain of these differential amplifiers must be high enough to detect the small induced voltages that are generated by the motor when its rotational speed is near-zero. The analog output signals of differential amplifiers 31 to 33 are converted into digital signals by A/D converters 34 to 36 before being applied to the control circuit 4. Advantageously, this control circuit includes a microprocessor, a DSP or a FPGA. The position and/or speed of the motor are computed by the control circuit 4 from digital signals outputted by A/D converters. Such computed motor position and speed will be referred to hereafter as measured motor position and speed, respectively. As previously mentioned, the rotational

speed of the motor may be determined by computing the square root of the sum of squares of the back EMF voltages existing on the motor phases when the driving currents thereof are turned off. This method of determining the rotational speed of the motor is preferred to other known methods because it gives an instantaneous result. For the determination of the motor position, the components U_a and U_b , representative of the position vector in a two-axis system, are computed by the control circuit from the back EMF voltages V_1 to V_3 using the formulae given here above. Then the measured angular position θ of the rotor may be computed by using the following formula:

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$$\theta = \arctg \frac{U_a}{U_b}.$$

According to the invention the control circuit 4 also comprises a state filter to which are applied the measured motor position and/or the measured motor speed and which delivers a filtered motor position and/or a filtered motor speed. With such a state filter, which advantageously may consist in a Kalman filter, it is possible to filter out noise-corrupted signals and/or disturbances that are always present in actual dynamic systems. Generally speaking, the state filter, or Kalman filter, processes all available measurements, regardless of their precision, to estimate the current value of the variables of interest, with use of any available information about initial conditions of the variables of interest. In the present case, the measured motor position and/or the measured motor speed may be corrupted by system noises or other disturbances, especially when the motor rotational speed is low. The use of Kalman filter, or any equivalent filter, allows to take into account the physical knowledge that when the rotational speed of the motor is very low, the position of the motor can not change substantially over a short period of time. In other

words, when the speed is very low, the rotor position may be assumed to remain constant. Unlike the measured data, such as measured motor speed and position, the filtered data are thus suitable information that can be used to control the motor properly.

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By way of example for the position of the motor, the Kalman filter may be implemented using the following algorithm:

$$X = X_{-1} + (a * V * T + b * dP) \div 2 ,$$

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where

X is the estimated position at time t,

X_{-1} is the estimated position at time t_{-1} ,

X_m is the measured position using back EMF voltages at time t_m with ($t_{-1} \leq t_m \leq t$),

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V is the measured speed using back EMF voltages at time t_m ,

T is the time duration between 2 successive measurements (t_{-1} and t),

dP is the difference between X_m and X_{-1} , such difference being however limited to $\pm(c * VT + d)$.

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Parameters a , b , c and d are coefficients that are adapted to adjust the algorithm to the characteristics of the motor. Filtered rotor position and/or rotor speed delivered by the Kalman filter are applied to the motor driver via the connection 20 to possibly adjust the drive currents sent to the motor.

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The algorithm described above is only one of numerous examples that can be used in accordance with the principles of the invention. Besides it shall be understood that the state filter designation will encompass any other filtering

circuit that substantially achieves the same function as that described above in relation to the state filter.

Of course this invention is not limited to the preferred embodiments described
5 above, to which variations and improvements may be made, without departing
from the scope of protection of the present patent. More particularly, although
the invention has been described with reference to a synchronous rotating
motor with permanent magnets and three phases, it will be understood to also
apply to one-phase rotating motors as well as to synchronous linear motors.

LIST OF REFERENCE SIGNS

	1	Motor
5	2	Motor driver
	3	Detection means
	31-33	Differential amplifiers
	34-36	Analog-to-digital converters
10	4	Control circuit
	5	Electronic means
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